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(54) **WRITE AND ERASE SCHEME FOR
RESISTIVE MEMORY DEVICE**

(75) Inventors: **Hagop Nazarian**, San Jose, CA (US);
Sung Hyun Jo, Sunnyvale, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Crossbar, Inc.**, Santa Clara, CA (US)

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Primary Examiner — Son Dinh

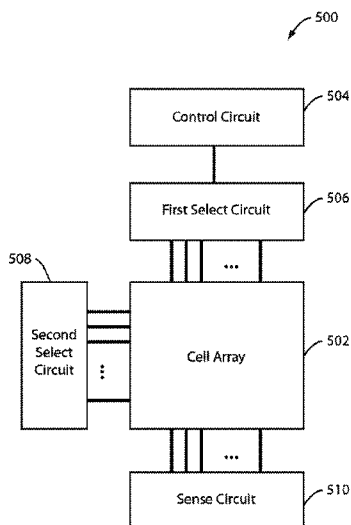
Assistant Examiner — Uyen B Tran

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Ogawa P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for programming a two terminal resistive memory device, the method includes applying a bias voltage to a first electrode of a resistive memory cell of the device; measuring a current flowing through the cell; and stopping the applying of the bias voltage if the measured current is equal to or greater than a predetermined value.

19 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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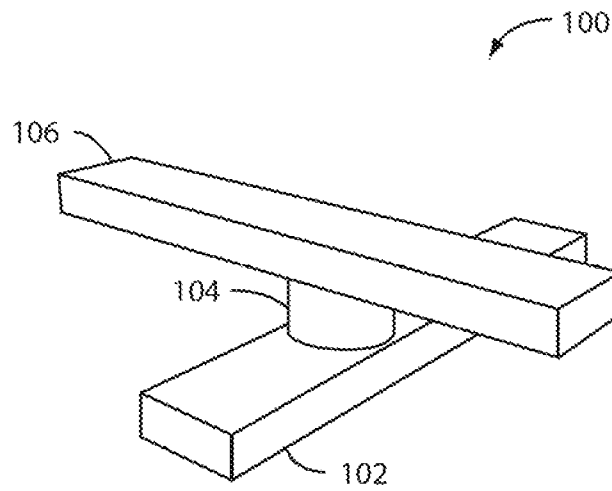
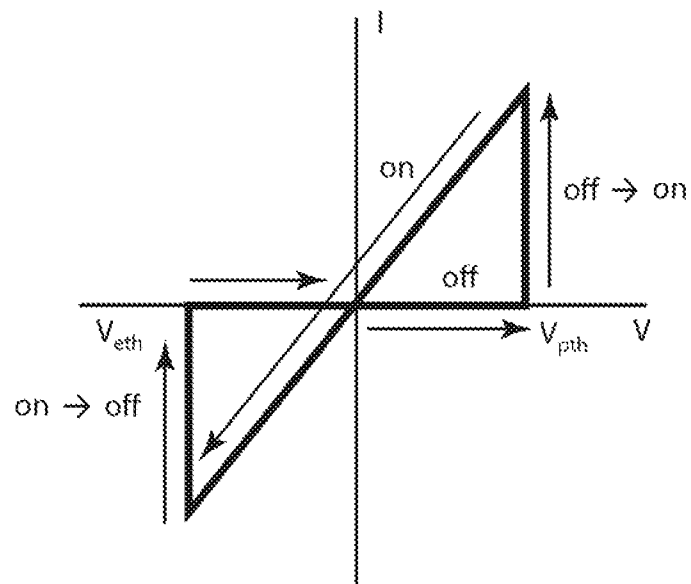
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**FIG. 1****FIG. 2**

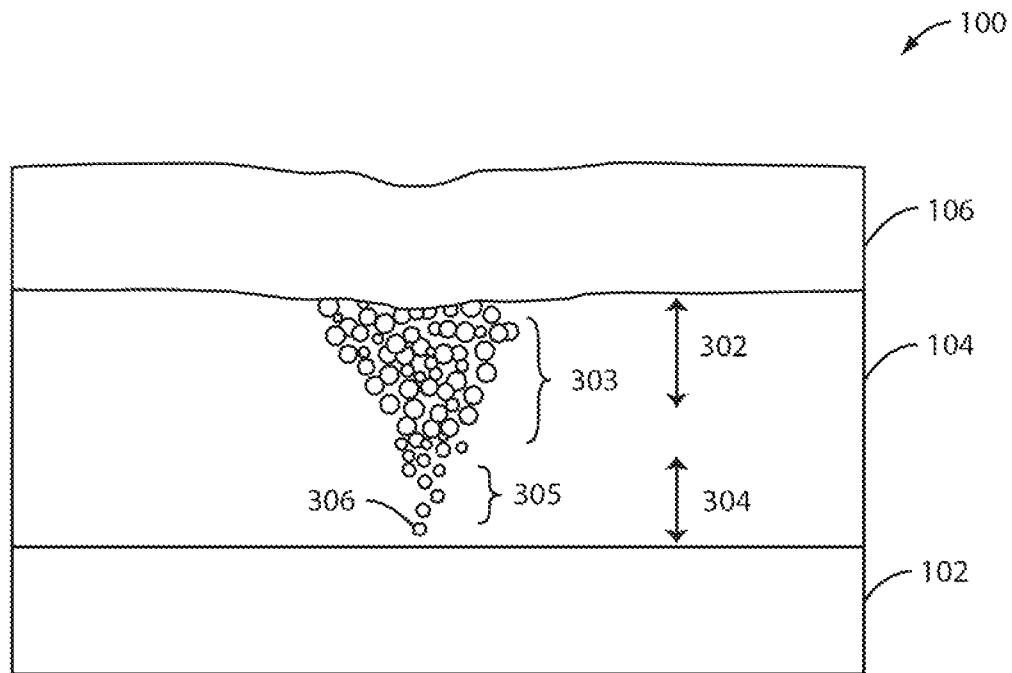


FIG. 3A

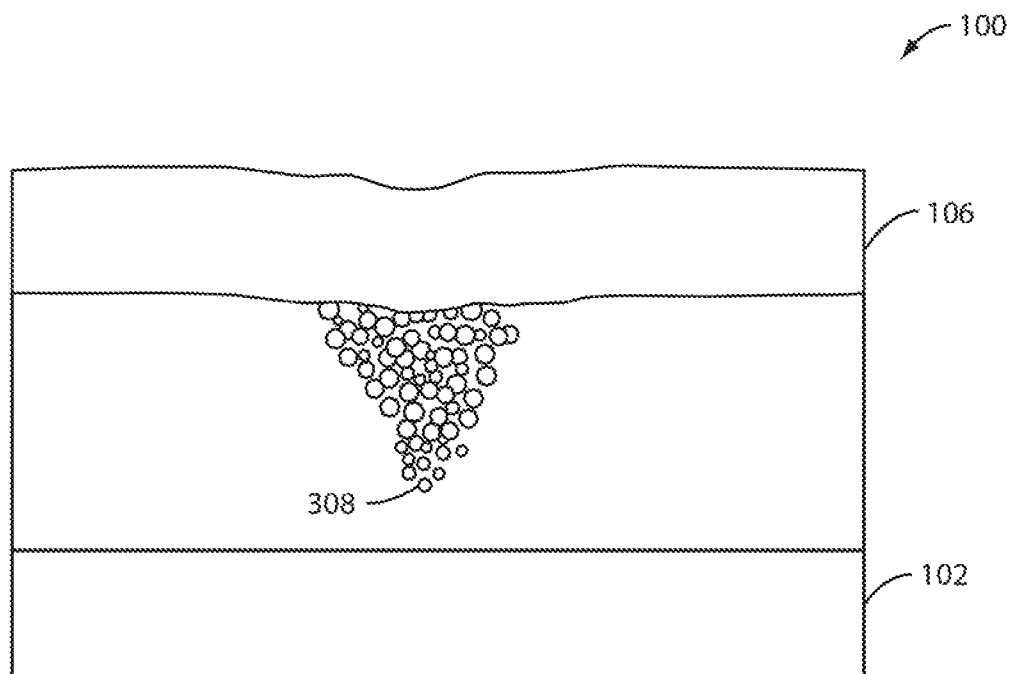


FIG. 3B

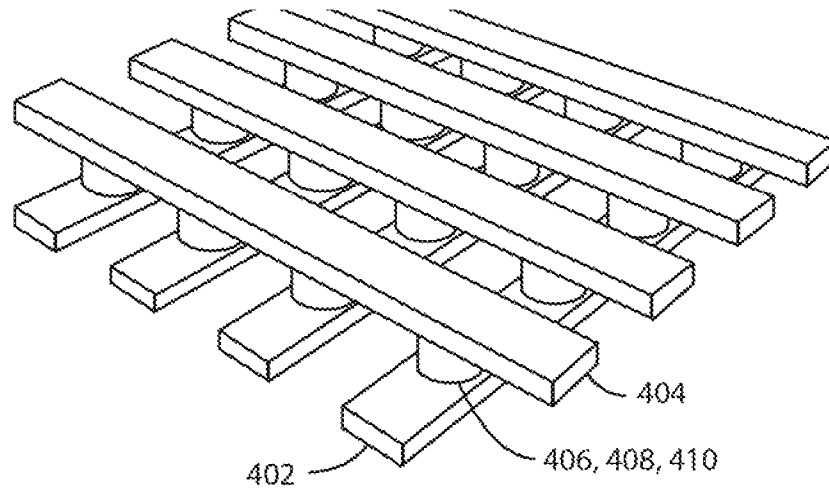
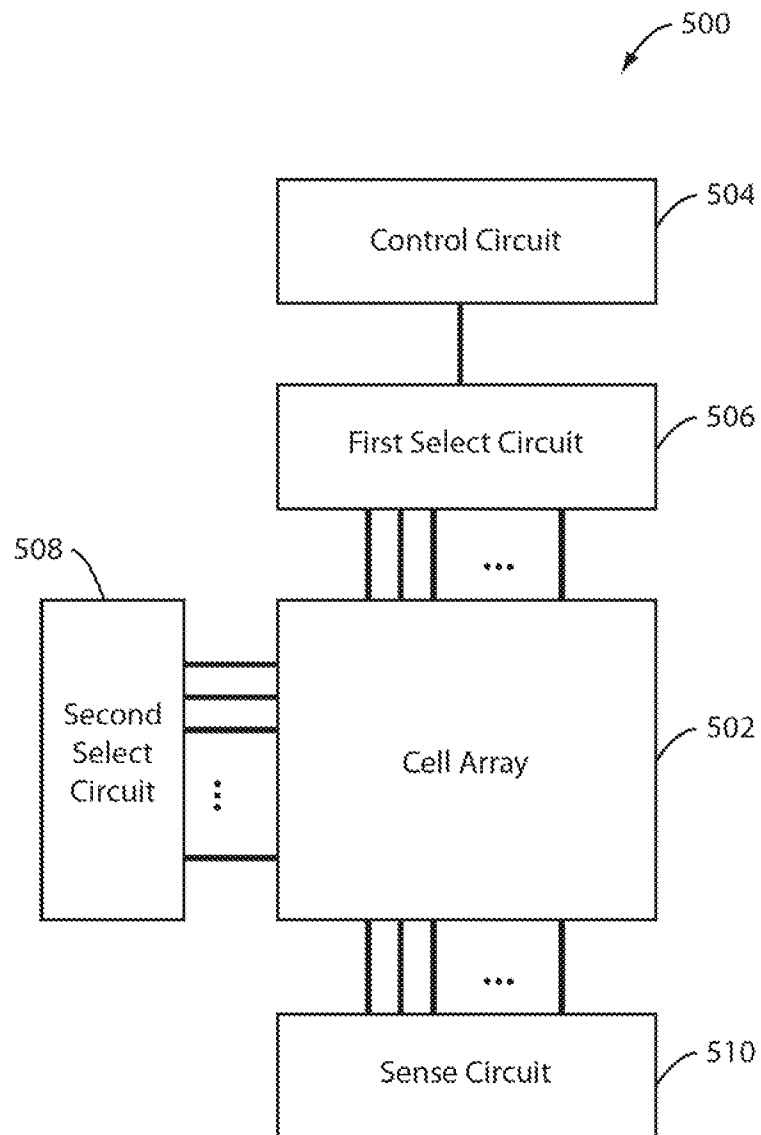
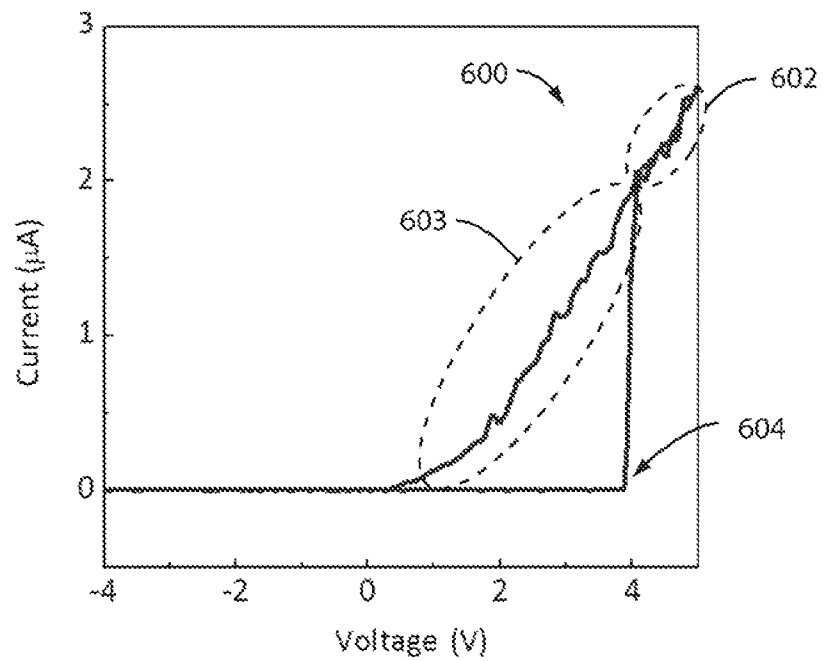
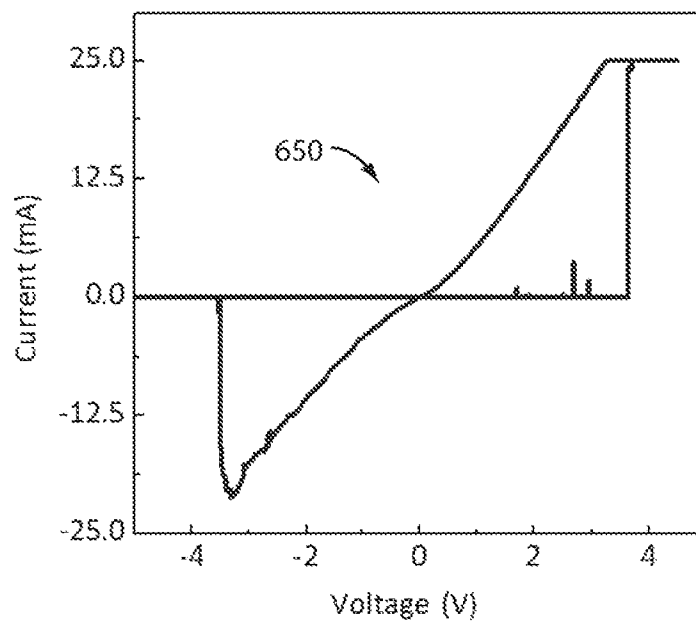


FIG. 4

**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6A****FIG. 6B**

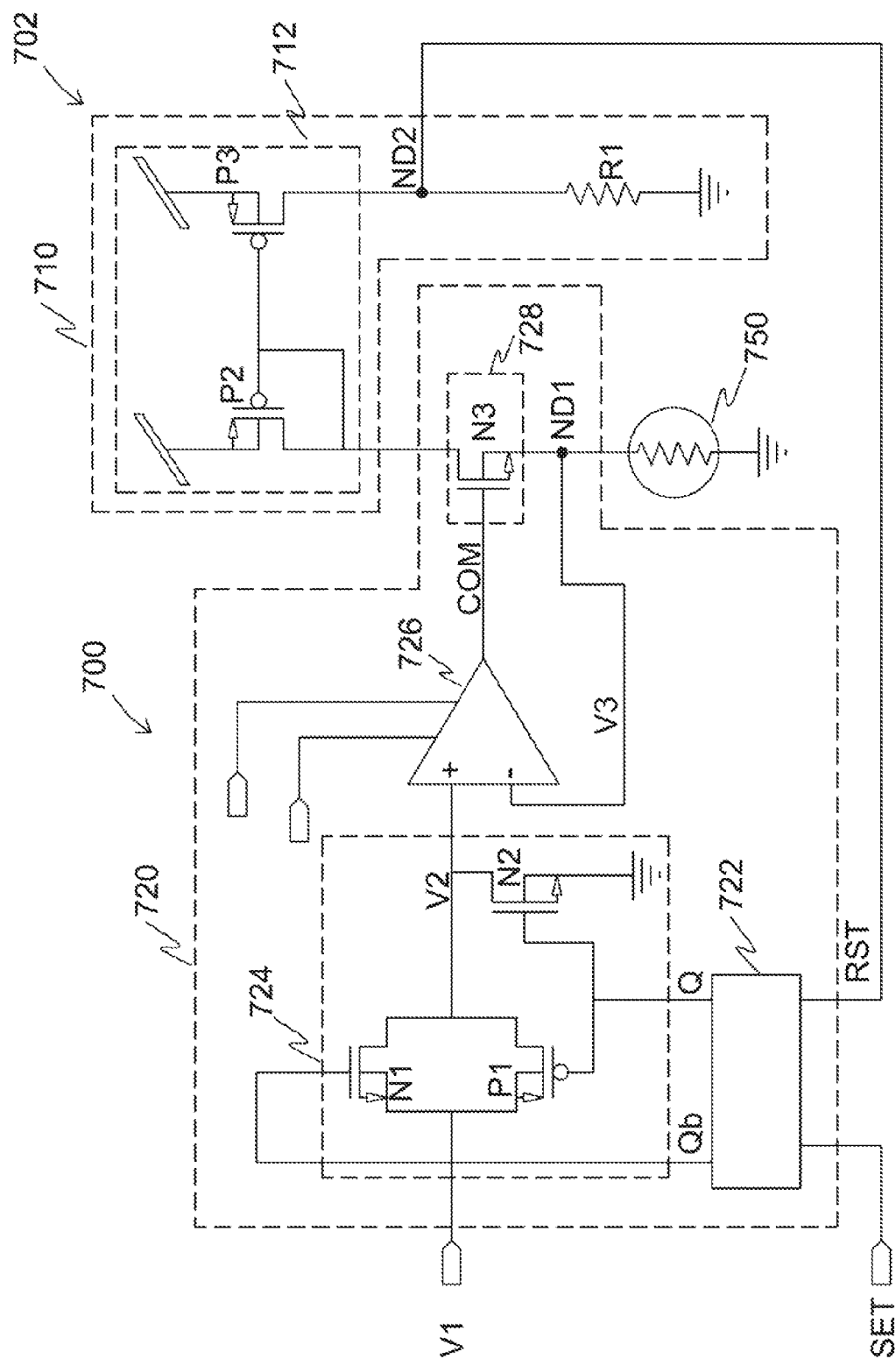


FIG. 7

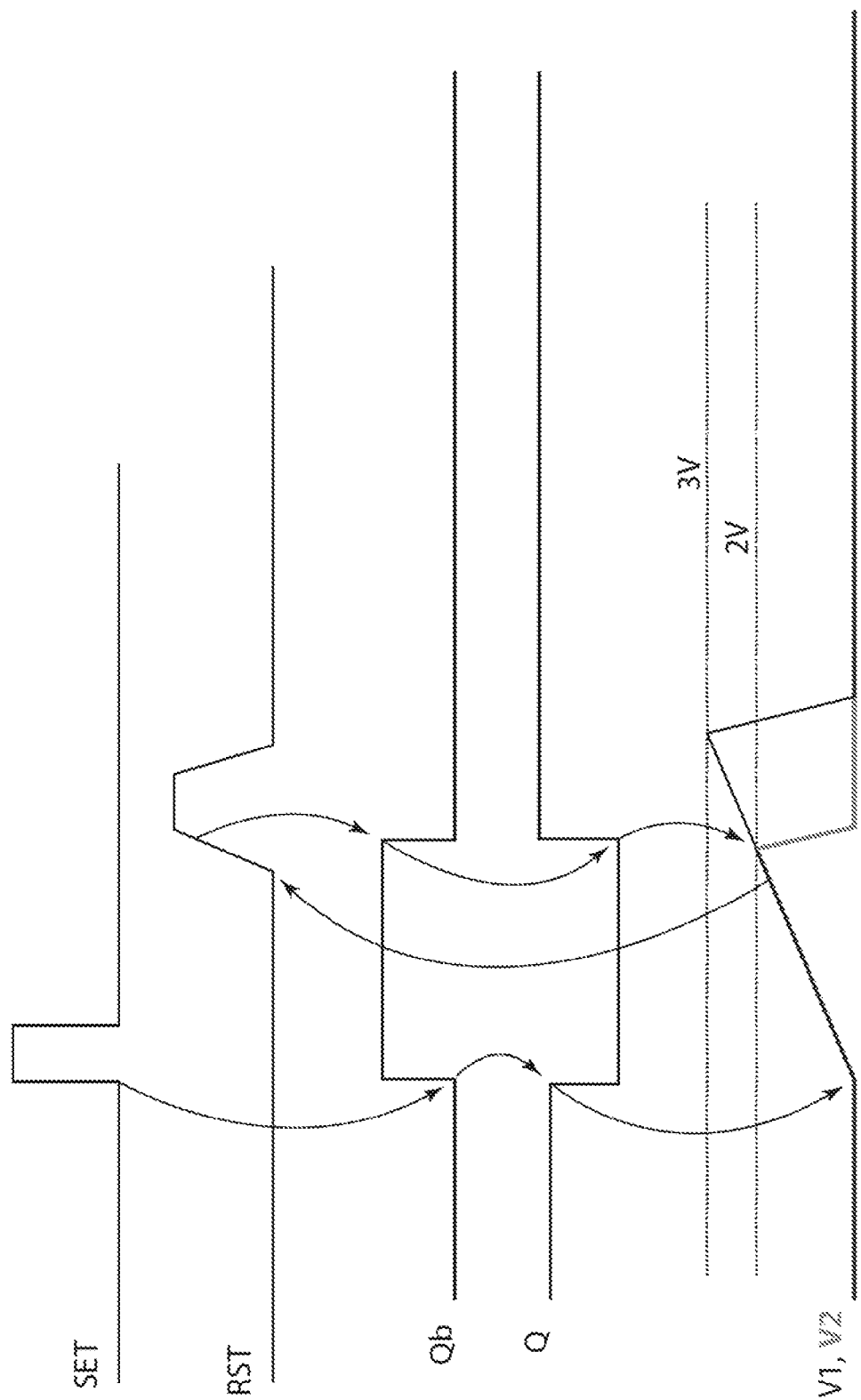


FIG. 8

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WRITE AND ERASE SCHEME FOR RESISTIVE MEMORY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not Applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for programming and erasing a non-volatile memory device including a resistive memory cell.

Resistive random-access memories (RRAMs) have generated significant interest recently as a potential candidate for ultra-high density non-volatile information storage. A typical RRAM device has an insulator layer provided between a pair of electrodes and exhibits electrical pulse induced hysteretic resistance switching effects.

The resistance switching has been explained by the formation of conductive filaments inside the insulator due to Joule heating and electrochemical processes in binary oxides (e.g. NiO and TiO₂) or redox processes for ionic conductors including oxides, chalcogenides and polymers. The resistance switching has also been explained by field assisted diffusion of ions in TiO₂ and amorphous silicon (a-Si) films.

In the case of a-Si structures, electric field-induced diffusion of metal ions into the silicon leads to the formation of conductive filaments that reduce the resistance of the a-Si structure. These filaments remain after a biasing (or program) voltage is removed, thereby giving the device its non-volatile characteristic, and they can be removed by reverse flow of the ions back toward the metal electrode under the motive force of a reverse polarity applied voltage.

Resistive devices based on an a-Si structure, particularly that formed on polysilicon, typically exhibit good endurance or life cycle. However, the endurance of the resistive device can be shortened if excessive bias voltage is applied during the repeated write and erase cycles in part due to Joule heating and movements of an unnecessarily large number of metal ions in the a-Si structure. Furthermore, in general, RRAM device yield is affected by the electroforming process during which the major part of conducting path is formed inside the insulating switching layer by applying larger voltage (or current) signal to the device.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a non-volatile memory device, e.g., a resistive memory device, and, more particularly, to a method and apparatus for programming and erasing a resistive memory cell in the device by controlling a bias voltage (or current) to the memory cell based on the change in the current flowing through the memory cell.

In an embodiment, a method for programming a two terminal resistive memory device, the method includes applying a bias voltage (or bias current) to a first electrode of a resistive memory cell of the device; measuring a current flowing through the cell; and stopping the applying of the bias voltage if the measured current is equal to or greater than a predetermined value.

In another embodiment, a method of forming a conductor filament structure in a switching device includes providing a resistive switching device; applying a voltage to the switching device and measuring a current flowing in the switching device while the voltage is being applied to the device; increasing the voltage applied using a ramp rate; obtaining a

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voltage versus current plot while increasing the voltage, the plot comprising slopes; obtaining a threshold voltage for forming the conductor filament structure, the threshold voltage being at a voltage while the slope is changed to or becomes larger than the predefined value; and stop applying the voltage if the voltage is determined to be at about the threshold voltage, wherein the conductor filament structure is being formed in the switching element as the voltage is being applied to the switching device. The voltage is stopped after a certain time delay after the determination has been made that the voltage is at about the threshold voltage.

In another embodiment, a method of forming a conductor filament structure in a switching device includes providing a resistive switching device including a top electrode, a switching element, and a bottom electrode; applying a plurality of voltage pulses to the switching device and measuring a current flowing in the switching device while each voltage pulse is being applied to the device, the voltages of voltage pulses increasing over time; obtaining a rate of change in current as each voltage pulse is being applied, measuring a resistance value of the device if the rate of change in current is greater than or equal to the predetermined value; and initiating a termination process to stop applying the voltage pulses if the measured resistance value is lower than a predetermined resistance value. The conductor filament structure is being formed in the switching element as the voltage pulses are being applied to the switching device. In an implementation, the voltages in the voltage pulses are increased as a function of time in a linear manner. In another implementation, the voltages in the voltage pulses are increased as a function of time in a predefined manner. In yet another implementation, the termination process is completed and applying the voltage pulses is stopped a certain time delay after the termination process has been initiated.

In another embodiment, a method of forming a conductor filament structure in a switching device includes providing a resistive switching device including a top electrode, a switching element, and a bottom electrode; applying a predetermined voltage to the device for a predetermined period of time; and measuring a rate of change of current in the device as a function of time within the predetermined period of time; if the rate of change of current is greater than a predetermined value, initiating a termination process to stop applying the predetermined voltage, and if the rate of change of current is less than a predetermined value, continue applying the predetermined voltage. The conductor filament structure is being formed in the switching element as the predetermined voltage is being applied to the switching device.

In yet another embodiment, a method of forming a conductor filament structure in a switching device includes providing a resistive switching device including a top electrode, a switching element, and a bottom electrode; applying a predetermined current to the device for a predetermined period of time; measuring a rate of change of voltage across the device as a function of time within the predetermined period of time; if the rate of change of voltage dropped across the device is greater than a predetermined value, initiating a termination process to stop applying the predetermined current, and if the rate of change of voltage dropped across the device is less than a predetermined value, continue applying the predetermined current. The conductor filament structure is being formed in the switching element as the current is being applied to the switching device.

In another embodiment, a method of forming a conductor filament structure in a switching device includes providing a resistive switching device including a top electrode, a switching element, and a bottom electrode; applying a plu-

ality of current pulses to the switching device and measuring a voltage across the switching device while each of the current pulse is being applied to the device; increasing the current in the current pulse over time; measuring a resistance value of the device if the rate of change in voltage is greater than the predetermined value; and initiating a termination process if the measured resistance value is lower than a predetermined resistance value. The conductor filament structure is being formed in the switching element as the current pulses are being applied to the switching device. In an implementation, the current in the current pulses is increased as a function of time in a linear manner. In another implementation, the current in the current pulses is increased as a function of time in a predefined manner. In another implementation, the termination process is completed a certain time delay after the termination process has been initiated.

The details of one or more embodiments are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein like designations denote like elements, and wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a non-volatile memory device including a bottom electrode, a switching medium, and a top electrode according an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates resistance switching characteristics of the device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A illustrates a two-terminal device that is placed in an ON state by applying a program voltage V_{pth} to the top electrode;

FIG. 3B illustrates a two-terminal device that is placed in an OFF state by applying an erase voltage V_{eth} to the top electrode.

FIG. 4 illustrates a non-crystalline or amorphous silicon (a-Si) based crossbar memory array 400 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a block diagram of a non-volatile memory device including a control circuit and a cell array according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6A illustrates a current-voltage curve associated with a program cycle of a non-volatile memory device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6B illustrates a current-voltage curve for program and erase cycles of a non-volatile memory device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a circuit for programming a non-volatile memory device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 illustrates a waveform diagram of the circuit in FIG. 7 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 illustrates a non-volatile memory device 100 including a bottom electrode 102, a switching medium 104, and a top electrode 106 according an embodiment of the present invention. The switching medium 104 exhibits a resistance that can be selectively set to various values, and reset, using appropriate control circuitry. The device 100 is a two-terminal resistive random-access memory (RRAM) in the present embodiment. As will be appreciated by one skilled in art, the device 100 may be used also as a programmable variable capacitor or other types of devices.

The RRAM is a two-terminal device having a switching medium provided between top and bottom electrodes. The resistance of the switching medium can be controlled by applying an electrical signal to the electrodes. The electrical signal may be current-based or voltage-based. As used herein, the term “RRAM” or “resistive memory device” refers to a memory device that uses a switching medium whose resistance can be controlled by applying electrical signal without ferroelectricity, magnetization and phase change of the switching medium.

In the present embodiment, the device 100 is amorphous-silicon-based RRAM and uses amorphous silicon (a-Si) as the switching medium 104. The resistance of the switching medium 104 changes according to formation or retrieval of a conductive filament inside the a-Si switching medium according to a voltage applied. The top electrode 106 is a conductive layer containing silver (Ag) and acts as the source of filament-forming ions in the a-Si structure. Although silver is used in the present embodiment, it will be understood that the top electrode 106 can be formed from various other suitable metals, such as gold (Au), nickel (Ni), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), tungsten (W), vanadium (V), and cobalt (Co). The bottom electrode 102 is a boron-doped or other p-type polysilicon electrode that is in contact with a lower end face of the a-Si structure.

FIG. 2 illustrates resistance switching characteristics of the device 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The switching medium 104 displays a bipolar switching mechanism. The resistance of the switching medium 104 changes depending on the polarity and magnitude of the current signal applied to the switching medium 104 via the top and bottom electrodes 106 and 102. The device 100 is changed into ON-state (low resistance state) when a positive voltage equal to or greater than a program threshold voltage (or program voltage) V_{pth} is applied. In an embodiment, the program voltage ranges between 2 volts to 5 volts depending on the materials used for the switching medium 104 and the top electrode 106. The device 100 is switched back to OFF-state (high resistance state) when a negative voltage equal to or greater than an erase threshold voltage (or erase voltage) V_{eth} is applied. In an embodiment, the erase voltage ranges from -2 volts to -5 volts. The device state is not affected if the voltage applied is between two threshold voltages V_{pth} and V_{eth} , which enables a low-voltage read process. Once the device 100 is set to a specific resistance state, the device 100 retains the information for a certain period (or retention time) without electrical power.

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate a switching mechanism of the device 100 during the ON and OFF states according to an embodiment of the present invention. The switching in the a-Si medium 104 is based on formation and retrieval of a conductive filament or a plurality of filaments in a filament region in the a-Si medium 104 according to the program and the erase voltages applied to the electrodes 102 and 106 of the device 100.

FIG. 3A illustrates the device 100 that is placed in the ON state by applying the program voltage V_{pth} to the top electrode 106. The switching medium 104 made of a-Si is provided between the bottom electrode 102 and the top electrode 106. An upper portion of the switching medium 104 includes a metallic region (or conductive path) 302 that extends from the top electrode to about 10 nm above the bottom electrode 102. The metallic region 302 is formed during an electroforming process when a slightly larger voltage than a subsequent switching voltage, e.g., 3~5 V, is applied to the top electrode 106. This large voltage causes the electric field induced diffusion of the metal ions from the top electrode 106 toward the

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bottom electrode **102**, thereby forming a continuous conductive path **303**. A lower portion of the switching medium **104** defines a filament region **304** wherein a filament **305** is formed when the program voltage V_{pth} is applied after the electroforming process. The regions **303** and **305** can be also formed together during the electroforming process. The filament **305** comprises a series of metal particles that are trapped in defect sites in a lower portion of the switching medium **104** when the program voltage V_{pth} applied provides sufficient activation energy to push a number of metal ions from the metallic region **302** toward the bottom electrode **102**.

The filament **305** is believed to be comprised of a collection of metal particles that are separated from each other by the non-conducting switching medium and does not define a continuous conductive path, unlike the path **303** in the metallic region **302**. The filament **305** extends about 2-10 nm depending on implementation. The conduction mechanism in the ON state is electrons tunneling through the metal particles in the filament **305**. The device resistance is dominated by the tunneling resistance between a metal particle **306** and the bottom electrode **102**. The metal particle **306** is a metal particle in the filament region **304** that is closest to the bottom electrode **102** and is the last metal particle in the filament region **304** in the ON state.

FIG. 3B illustrates device **100** that is placed in an OFF state by applying an erase voltage V_{eth} to the top electrode. The erase voltage exerts sufficient electromagnetic force to dislodge the metal particles trapped in the defects sites of the a-Si and retrieves at least part of the filament from filament region **304**. A metal particle **308** that is closest to the bottom electrode in the OFF state is separated from the bottom electrode by a greater distance than the metal particle **306** during the ON state. This increased distance between the metal particle **308** and the bottom electrodes places the device **100** in a high resistance state compared to the ON state. In an embodiment, the resistance ratio between the ON/OFF states ranges from $10E3$ to $10E7$. Device **100** behaves like a resistor in the ON state and a capacitor in the OFF state (i.e., the switching medium does not conduct current in any meaningful amount and behaves as a dielectric in the OFF state). In an implementation, the resistance is $10E5$ Ohm in the ON state and $10E10$ Ohm in the OFF state. In another implementation, the resistance is $10E4$ Ohm in the ON state and $10E9$ Ohm in the OFF state. In yet another implementation, the resistance is at least $10E7$ Ohm in the OFF state.

In an embodiment, the device **100** exhibits controllable ON-state current flow of 10 nA-10 mA and endurance of greater $10E6$. The device **100**, however, exhibits relatively low retention time of 6 years at room temperature. One reason for the low retention time for the device **100** is believed to be the presence of only a small number of metal particles that are trapped in the defect sites in the filament region **304**. With a limited number of metal particles in the filament region **304**, dislodging only a few metal particles can significantly increase the resistance of the device **100** and cause the device **100** to switch from the ON state to the OFF state. In order to increase the retention time, the device **100** should be provided with a greater number of metal particles in the filament region **304** by increasing the number of defect sites in the filament region **304** to trap the metal particles therein.

The device **100**, however, has p-type polysilicon as the bottom electrode **102** and amorphous silicon as the switching medium **104**. Since the a-Si switching medium **104** is formed on the polysilicon bottom electrode **102**, the amorphous silicon formed thereon is substantially homogenous and have relatively few defect sites at the interface between a-Si and p-type polysilicon. Fewer defect sites at the interface results

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in fewer metal particles that could be trapped in the filament region **304**. Accordingly, even a minor variance in the defect site formation can result in a significant change in percentage of available defect sites needed to trap the metal particles in the filament region **304**. This can cause the retention time to fluctuate greatly from a device to a device and from one programmed state to another. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide the filament region **304** of the switching medium **104** with a higher defect density in order to increase the retention time and make the retention time more predictable. The defect site formation, however, needs to be controllable so that too many defect sites are not created in the filament region which would seriously diminish the endurance of device **400**, as explained in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/582,086, filed on Oct. 20, 2009, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIG. 4 illustrates a non-crystalline or a-Si based crossbar memory array **400** according to an embodiment of the present invention. The crossbar memory array **400** includes a parallel array of bottom electrodes **402** extending along a first direction. In an embodiment, the bottom electrodes **402** includes a bottom metal (not shown) and a p-type polysilicon (not shown) formed on the bottom metal. The bottom electrodes **402** are nanoscale in the present embodiment. For example, the bottom electrodes **402** have a width of about 40 nm and a pitch of about 60 nm.

A parallel array of top electrodes **404** extends along a second direction to intersect the bottom electrodes **402**. The top electrodes **404** include metals capable of supplying filament-forming ions such as silver (Ag), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), tungsten (W), vanadium (V) and cobalt (Co). In an embodiment, the top electrodes **404** and the bottom electrodes **402** are orthogonal to each other. The top electrodes **404** are nanowires having a width of about 60 nm and a pitch of about 150 nm.

Each intersection **406** of the two arrays defines a two-terminal resistive memory cell **408**. The memory cell **408** at each intersection **406** includes two electrodes separated by a switching layer **410**. The switching layer or structure can be the same width or narrower than the bottom electrode. In some embodiments, each memory cell in a crossbar memory array can store a single bit. In other embodiments, the memory cells exhibit multi-level resistance thereby allowing storage of a plurality of bits at each cell.

In the present embodiment, the switching layer **410** includes amorphous silicon or other non-crystalline silicon. As used herein, the term "amorphous silicon" refers to silicon material that is in substantially amorphous phase and may include small grains of crystalline silicon. As used herein, the term "non-crystalline silicon" refers to amorphous silicon or amorphous polysilicon that exhibits controllable resistance, a combination thereof, or the like.

The crossbar memory array as described above may be fabricated on a silicon substrate in an embodiment. In another embodiment, III-V type semiconductor compounds (such as gallium arsenide (GaAs), gallium nitride (GaN), boron nitride (BN), etc.) or II-VI type semiconductor compounds (such as cadmium selenide, zinc telluride, etc.) may also be used as the substrate.

FIG. 5 illustrates a block diagram of a non-volatile solid state resistive device **500** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Device **500** includes a cell array **502** including a plurality of resistive memory cells. The resistive memory cells may be in a NAND, NOR, crossbar, or other configuration. A control circuit **504** provides a program/erase voltage (or current) to the cell array to program or erase the

cells in the cell array. A first select circuit **506** is configured to select a row of resistive cells to which a program/erase voltage of control circuit **504** is to be applied. The first select circuit is configured to provide a conductive path to the top electrode of a selected cell so that the program/erase program can be applied thereto. A second select circuit **508** is coupled to the bottom electrodes of the cells in the cell array. The second select circuit is configured to select the column of a selected cell to be programmed or erased and ground the bottom electrode (or the selected column) of the selected cell. Second select circuit **508** applies a voltage corresponding to the program/erase voltage to the bottom electrodes of the non-selected cells so that only the selected cell is programmed or erased. A sense circuit **510** is configured to sense the current or voltage of the selected cell and read out the resistive state of the selected cell. Device **500** may be programmed or erased using different circuit configuration depending on implementation.

FIG. 6A illustrates a current-voltage curve **600** associated with a program operation of a resistive memory device, e.g., device **100**, according to an embodiment of the present invention. Device **100** remains turned OFF until the bias voltage reaches to a program voltage (e.g., 4 volts) at which point (numeral **604**) a filament formation process is completed in the switching layer and the device is turned ON. The switching layer is converted from a dielectric to a resistor. Device **100** experiences a current spike at point **604** when it is turned ON (or sudden reduction in voltage dropped across the device if current signal was used to switch the device). The current spikes to $I=V/R$, or $2\ \mu\text{A}$ in the present embodiment. A person skilled in art would understand that the program voltage and the current amount will vary depending on the implementation. For example, the program voltage may vary between 1-4 volts depending on implementation.

Once turned ON, device **100** behaves like a resistor in regions **602** and **603**. The current increases or decreases linearly with the bias voltage applied. At region **602**, device **100** experiences excess Joule heating and excess current density that degrade the device and limit its life cycle. The biasing at region **602** is unnecessary since the device has already been turned ON. The biasing voltage should be stopped as soon as the device has been turned on, preferably at or near point **604**. However, it is difficult to time the program operation perfectly since no two devices are uniformly fabricated. Each device has slightly different characteristics. Also even the characteristics of the same device may change over time as it goes through numerous program/erase cycles.

As a result, the program/erase voltage typically is preset with some overdrive voltage to ensure the programming/erasing of the device. The endurance or life cycle of the device can be increased if this overdrive voltage could be limited. In other words, the bias voltage should be turned off at point **604** as soon as a filament is formed in the filament region and the device is turned ON.

In an embodiment, the program operation of device **100** is controlled by using the change in the current flowing through the device instead in assigning a predetermined program voltage (or erase voltage). One approach is to turn off the bias voltage if a rate of the change in current with respect to the change in time is equal to or greater than a predetermined value. Another approach is to turn off the bias voltage if a rate of the change in current with respect to the change in voltage is equal to or greater than a predetermined value. These approaches may be implemented as follows.

In an embodiment, a bias voltage is applied to device **100**. Current flowing through the device is measured while the bias voltage is being applied to the device. The bias voltage is

increased linearly as a function of time. The measured current is compared with a predetermined value that is determined to be suitable for forming a filament in the switching layer of device **100**. If the current reaches the predetermined value, the bias voltage is stopped. Alternatively, the bias voltage may be applied for a little longer to ensure device **100** has been turned ON before cutting off the bias voltage.

In another embodiment, a plurality of voltage pulses (or bias voltage pulses) of increasing magnitude are applied to the device **100**. Current flowing in device **100** is measured while the voltage pulses are being applied to device **100**. A rate of the change in current is compared with a predetermined value that is determined to be suitable for forming a filament in the switching layer of device **100**. The voltage pulses are applied to device **100** until the rate of the change in current is equal to or greater than the predetermined value. A resistance value of device **100** is measured. If the resistance value is lower than a predetermined resistance value, the voltage pulses are stopped or prevented from being applied to the device, and the program operation ends. On the other hand, if the resistance value is greater than the predetermined resistance value, the voltage pulses are applied until the resistance value becomes lower than the predetermined resistance value. Alternatively, one more voltage pulse may be applied after the resistance value has become lower than the predetermined resistance value to ensure that the device has been turned ON.

In yet another embodiment, a predetermined voltage is applied to device **100** for a predetermined period of time. A rate of the change in current in device **100** is measured as a function of time within a predetermined time period. If the rate of the change in current is less than a predetermined value that has been determined to be suitable for forming a filament in the switching layer, the predetermined voltage is continuously applied to device **100**. If the rate of the change in current is equal to or greater than the predetermined value, the applying of the predetermined voltage is stopped.

FIG. 6B illustrates a current-voltage curve **650** for program and erase cycles of a non-volatile memory device (e.g., device **100**) according to an embodiment of the present invention. Curve **650** illustrates that the erase operation functions substantially the same way as the program operation. The main difference being the use of a negative voltage as an erase voltage to retrieve the filament formed in the filament region of the switching layer of device **100**.

FIG. 7 illustrates a non-volatile memory device **700** including a control circuit **702** for programming a resistive memory cell unit **750** according to an embodiment of the present invention. As merely as an illustration, the program operation described herein uses a linearly increasing bias voltage. The voltages pulses or other program methods, however, may also be used.

Resistive memory cell unit **750** includes one or more resistive memory cells. In an embodiment, cell unit **750** is a cell array having a plurality of resistive memory cells. The cells may be in a crossbar array, NAND configuration, NOR configuration, or another configuration. For illustrative convenience, cell unit **750** will be described as a single resistive memory cell. A person skilled in art will understand that control circuit **702** may be implemented with other circuits, e.g., the circuits in FIG. 5, to be used with a cell array having a plurality of cells.

Control circuit **702** includes a current detection unit **710** for detecting current flowing through cell unit **750** and a bias voltage applying unit **720** for applying a bias voltage to cell unit **750** in response to a set signal SET and a reset signal RST according to a result of the current detection.

Bias voltage applying unit **720** includes a control signal generator **722**, a voltage transmitter **724**, a comparator **726**, and a bias voltage applier **728**.

Control signal generator **722** is configured to receive the set signal SET to initiate a program operation and the reset signal RST to end the program operation. In an embodiment, control signal generator **722** generates first and second enable signals Q_b and Q in response to the set signal SET and first and second disable signals Q_b and Q in response to the reset signal RST fed back from the current detection unit **710**. In an implementation, control signal generator **722** is a flip-flop.

Voltage transmitter **724** outputs a voltage V2 corresponding to an input voltage V1 input thereto. The voltage transmitter includes a transmission gate including a PMOS transistor P1 and an NMOS transistor N1 and a pull-down unit including an NMOS transistor N2. PMOS transistor P1 and NMOS transistor N1 are coupled between a first node for receiving the input voltage V1 and a second node for outputting the voltage V2 according to first and second control signals Q_b and Q received from the control signal generator. PMOS transistor P1 and NMOS transistor N1 are turned on when a program operation is initiated to have the voltage V2 mirror the input voltage V1. PMOS transistor P1 and NMOS transistor N1 are turned off to decouple the voltage V2 from the input voltage V1 when the program operation is terminated. NMOS transistor N2 is coupled between the second node and a ground voltage terminal and is configured to receive second disable signal Q through its gate terminal and pull down the voltage V2 to the ground voltage in order to end the program operation.

Comparator **726** receives the voltage V2 on its first input and a bias voltage in its second input and outputs a comparison signal COM. The bias voltage is a voltage applied to the cell unit to program it. In an embodiment, comparator **726** includes a differential amplifier to detect a voltage difference between the two input nodes and amplify the voltage difference. Comparator **726** may include a differential amplifier or an operational amplifier having characteristics of a differential amplifier.

Bias voltage applier **728** supplies the bias voltage to the cell unit in response to the comparison signal COM from comparator **726**. In an embodiment, bias voltage applier **728** includes an NMOS transistor N3 coupled between current detection unit **710** and cell unit **750**. The gate terminal of NMOS transistor N3 is configured to receive the comparison signal COM.

Current detection unit **710** measures an amount of current flowing through the cell unit during the program operation, and outputs the reset signal RST according to the amount of the current measured. The reset signal RST is enabled when the current measured reaches a program current, i.e., when cell unit **750** is turned ON. In the present embodiment, current detection unit **710** includes a current supplying unit **712** including PMOS transistors P2 and P3, and a resistor R1. The gate terminals of PMOS transistors P2 and P3 of the current supplying unit are commonly coupled to a drain terminal of NMOS transistor N3 of the program voltage applier and the drain terminal of PMOS P2. The source terminals of PMOS transistors P2 and P3 are coupled to a power supply voltage. The drain terminal of PMOS P2 is coupled to the drain terminal of NMOS transistor N3 and also to the gate terminals of PMOS transistors P2 and P3. The drain terminal of PMOS P3 is coupled to a node ND2 for outputting the reset signal RST to control signal generator **722**. One end of resistor R1 is coupled to the drain terminal of PMOS transistor P3, i.e., node ND2, and the other end is coupled to the ground. Resistor R1 is provided with the substantially the same resistance

as that of cell unit **750** when it is turned ON, so that the current flowing through cell unit **750** is mirrored at node ND2.

FIG. 8 illustrates a waveform diagram of circuit **702** according to an embodiment of the present invention. The input voltage V1 is set to ramp up to 3V well beyond a program voltage of 2V.

The program operation starts with a set signal SET being inputted to control signal generator **722**. The control signal generator outputs enable signals Q_b and Q. Enable signal Q_b is logic high and applied to the gate terminal of NMOS transistor N1 to turn it on. Enable signal Q is logic low and applied to the gate terminals of PMOS transistor P1 and NMOS transistor N2. PMOS transistor P1 is turned on and NMOS transistor N2 is turned off.

As the program operation starts, the input voltage V1 is applied to voltage transmitter **724** and is being ramped up, e.g., from 0V to 3V. Enable signals Q_b and Q turn on PMOS transistor P1 and NMOS transistor N1 to provide a conductive path for the input voltage V1. The voltage transmitter outputs a voltage V2 corresponding to the input voltage V1. Since NMOS transistor N2 is turned off by enable signal Q, the output voltage V2 is applied to one of the input nodes of comparator **726**.

The output voltage V2 mirrors the voltage ramp up of the input voltage V1. This increasing voltage of the voltage V2 increases its voltage difference with a bias voltage V3 being inputted to the other node of comparator **726**. The increasing voltage difference between V2 and V3 causes comparator **726** to output the comparison signal COM of increasing voltage. The comparison signal COM is applied to the gate terminal of NMOS transistor N3 (or program voltage applier **728**).

Program voltage applier **728** is turned on to apply a bias voltage to the unit cell (e.g., the top electrode of a selected resistive memory cell). The bias voltage increases with the increasing voltage of the comparison signal COM. That is, the bias voltage mirrors the ramping up of the input voltage V1. Initially, the unit cell remains in a high resistive state and prevents current from flowing through it. Accordingly, no current is detected at the output node ND2. When the bias voltage reaches to 2V, i.e., to the program voltage, the unit cell is converted to a low resistive state (i.e., to a resistor) and allows current to flow through it. A current spike or a large change in current flow (di/dt) is detected at the output node ND2 and applied to control signal generator **722** as a reset signal RST.

Upon receiving the reset signal RST, control signal generator **722** outputs a disable control signal Q_b of logic low and a disable control signal Q of logic high to turn off NMOS transistor N1 and PMOS transistor P1. The conductive path previously opened for the input voltage V1 becomes closed. Although the input voltage V1 continues to ramp up to 3 volts, it is does not affect the bias voltage being applied to the unit cell since the conductive path has been closed.

Disable control signal Q also turns on NMOS transistor N2 and the voltage V2 is brought down to a ground voltage. Comparator **726** in turn outputs a comparison signal COM that turns off NMOS transistor N3. The unit cell, therefore, stops receiving current once it has been programmed and experiences very little excess overdrive voltage. Much of the unnecessary excess Joule heating is, therefore, avoided. The unit cell retains the programmed state until it receives an erase voltage. The erase operation functions substantially the same way as the program operation described above. One difference would be a negative biasing voltage would be applied instead of a positive bias voltage.

Although FIG. 8 shows the input voltage V1 and the bias voltage V2 having voltage levels that are increased in a ramp

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rate as a function of time, the program operation may be performed using voltage pulses that increases as a function of time or other methods.

In accordance with the embodiments of the present invention, since the bias voltage stops shortly after it has reached to a program voltage and the device has been turned ON, (i.e., at or near point 604 in FIG. 6A), device 100 experiences very little excess Joule heating and significantly improves the endurance of the device.

A number of embodiments have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the ordering of layers on the substrate could be reversed, where the top electrode is provided below the bottom electrode depending on implementation. Accordingly the terms "top" and "bottom" should not be used to limit the relative positions of the source electrode that provides the filament-forming ions in the a-Si structure and an electrode provided at its opposing side. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for programming a two terminal resistive memory device, the method comprising:

applying a bias voltage to a first electrode of a resistive memory cell of the device;

measuring a current flowing through the cell by detecting a rate of a current change with respect to a change in the bias voltage across; and

initiating a termination process to stop applying of the bias voltage after the rate of the current change with respect to the change in the bias voltage is equal to or greater than a predetermined value.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the termination process is completed a certain time delay after the termination process has been initiated.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the bias voltage comprises a series of pulses having increasing voltage with respect to time.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the current comprises determining a rate of a current change with respect to time.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the current comprises determining a current change with respect to time.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the rate of the current change is determined by measuring a resistance of the two-terminal resistive memory device.

7. A method for programming a two terminal resistive memory device including a top electrode, a switching element, and a bottom electrode comprising:

initiating formation of a conductive filament within the switching element by initiating application of a bias voltage to the first electrode of the resistive memory cell of the device to thereby begin forming the conductive filament within the switching element;

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while initiating the formation of the conductive filament within the switching element, measuring a current flowing through the resistive memory cell by detecting a rate of a current change with respect to a voltage change; and terminating the formation of the conductive filament within the switching element by terminating the application of the bias voltage after the rate of the current change with respect to voltage change is equal to or greater than a predetermined value.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein measuring the current comprises:

detecting a rate of a current change with respect to time.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the bias voltage comprises an increasing voltage with respect to time.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein the bias voltage comprises a series of pulses having increasing voltage with respect to time.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the terminating the formation of the conductive filament occurs a certain time delay after the rate of the current change with respect to the voltage change is equal to or greater than the predetermined value.

12. The method of claim 7 wherein the bias voltage comprises a series of pulses having increasing voltage with respect to time.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein measuring the current comprises determining a rate of a current change with respect to time.

14. The method of claim 7, wherein measuring the current comprises determining a current change with respect to time.

15. The method of claim 7, wherein the rate of the current change is determined by measuring a resistance of the two-terminal resistive memory device.

16. A circuit for programming a two terminal resistive memory device, the circuit comprising:

means for applying a bias voltage to a first electrode of a resistive memory cell of the device;

means for measuring a current flowing through the cell by detecting a rate of a current change with respect to a voltage change; and

means for initiating a termination process to stop applying of the bias voltage after the rate of the current change with respect to the voltage change is equal to or greater than a predetermined value.

17. The circuit of claim 16 wherein the bias voltage comprises an increasing voltage with respect to time.

18. The circuit of claim 16 wherein the bias voltage comprises a series of pulses having increasing voltage with respect to time.

19. The circuit of claim 16, wherein the termination process begins a certain time delay after the rate of the current change with respect to the voltage change is equal to or greater than the predetermined value.

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